

# SPORTS

## CHAMPIONS IN THE LEAD

World chess champions, Maya Chiburdanidze and Anatoly Karpov, lead in the Volgograd and Moscow title defence matches. The former leads Irina Levitina by 5.5 to 4.5 and the latter maintains a 4-0 lead against Garry Kasparov.

While Karpov enjoyed the same lead after nine games, too, Chiburdanidze surged into the lead only after the tenth game. Until then she only strove to equalize when she was twice down to the opponent.

The tenth game was truly dramatic. For the 11th time the players used the opening known as French defence. A mistake in the 16th move cost Levitina a pawn, so she had to be cautious, developing time trouble, followed by inaccuracies and a loss of quality.

The game was adjourned. After it was resumed Chiburdanidze fairly quickly won a pawn, making it easy for her own to advance into materialize as a certain Queen. To deter this, the challenger struggled desperately but to no avail. In the 11th move, when the White pawn reached the seventh horizontal line and was nearly as good as another Queen, the challenger conceded defeat, for there was no point in offering further resistance.

After the game Levitina took

her second time-out of the three due either participant. The world champion has availed herself of two time-outs, too. Another two games were played in Moscow. The tenth, in which Karpov played White, turned out to be the shortest yet, as a draw was agreed upon already in the 15th move at Karpov's offer.

All five regular hours were played in the 11th game, which was even adjourned. At the next day the opponents drew it without resuming play.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer



● International Grandmaster Alexei Suetin of the USSR (right) and International Grandmaster H. Olafsson of Iceland are playing a game.

● Fans' passions are running high until late at night.

● Grandmaster Artur Yusupov (third from left) answering fans' questions. Photos by Boris Konstantin

## Connoisseurs on matches

Lincoln Lucena (Brazil) — International Master, journalist.

I am also president of the chess federation of the capital of our country — Brazil—and report on the matches for two papers. I am also very interested in the organization of various sports events and hence have regarded the matches from exactly this point of view: your

organization of top-level chess meets is excellent and beyond any praise.

Now on the matches themselves. Even before they began I thought that Karpov, apart from all other things going for him, has much match experience, while Kasparov's trump—apart, from his other advantages—are his strength and youthfulness. I believed some of these qualities would have the decisive influence. But perhaps this

is not enough. What is also needed is to play. Here the world champion shows a real championlike play while the challenger has yet not found "his". He also makes inaccuracies and even errors.

I would call Karpov the Volgograd winner. The opponents are excellent players and worthy of wearing the chess crown.

Adriano Mihalchich (USSR) — International Grandmaster. The Moscow match is very

interesting, even for say Grandmaster. Watching the games of the two "K"s everyone asks himself: "And how would I act in their place?" So far Garry does not get "his" position, and he also shows opening errors.

The women's match unfolds rather surprisingly. Further struggle will still be very acute — I am sure of it but I rate Levitina's chances very high: she is a real sportswoman and very talented.

## Last stage will decide all

For the third year running the Formula. One circuit and racing world title is decided in the championship's closing stage — the 15th Grand Prix.

In the last-but-one stage, the European Grand Prix, ended at Nuremberg in West Germany, Austria's Niki Lauda failed to win the third title of the world's top racer this season. He may be justified by the fact that in the preliminary tests for the start-off positions he placed only 15th among 12 McLaren's electronics (Lauda, while his only rival for the title and teammate, 39-year-old Frenchman Alain Prost, came first and thus set out in the first row in the Grand Prix while Lauda in the eighth. Prost took the lead from its first turning and held on to it to the finish. He slowed down only when he was 30 seconds ahead of the opponents.

Lauda again met with difficulties. While starting off he barely missed colliding with another car but then did not catch up on the leader all the time. In the 11th bend in the 22nd lap, as it was overtaking the 39-year-old Italian Mauro Baldi, he was hit from behind by a car. This cost him ten seconds and he only came fourth after all.

I have good chances of winning the championship, Prost said. I am faster than Niki and have had no trouble lately with my car. In the closing stage at Estoril in Portugal we will go on a neutral course giving us a chance to catch up.

Overall leader, Lauda, has 60 points, while Prost is 4.5 points behind. McLaren has already won the world constructors' title, having dominated this season with 113 points by introducing an advanced Porsche engine. Second placed Ferrari has 52.5 points and Lotus is third with 4.5

Boris MIKHAYLOV



## Running is beautiful

I am glad I took part in the wonderful "running holiday". It was well organized and attended by over 3,000 people—and there were lots of spectators and applause.

This is the opinion of engineer Lauri Heino from the Finnish town of Kotka. Together with his brother Mauri and eleven others from the twinned city of the capital of Soviet Estonia, he participated in a mass running event which started off at the renowned Tallinn singers' field.

The competition was held to mark the 75th anniversary of

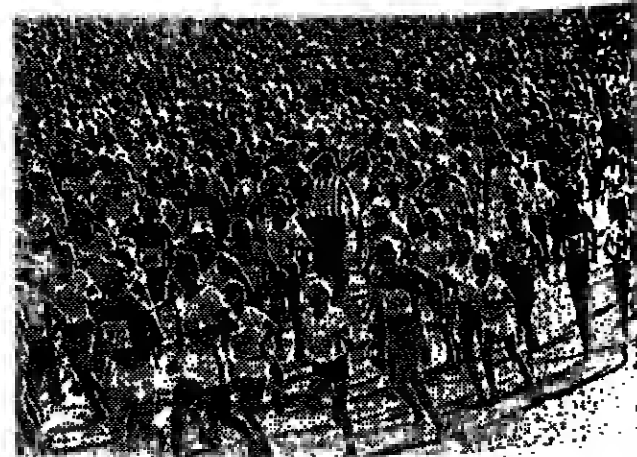
athletics in Estonia. There have been and are good athletes in the republic. The first Estonian decathlete to win international recognition was Alexander Klumberg-Kalmpers who set a world record at the Helsinki stadium in 1922. The popularity of this sport remarkably grew after Soviet power was re-established in Estonia in 1940. Heino Lipp established six European records in those days. Later, competing on Soviet Olympic team Bruno Junk, now chairman of the athletics federation of Estonia, and Rein Auo became prize-winners while Juri

Termak and Jaak Uudmäe won "gold".

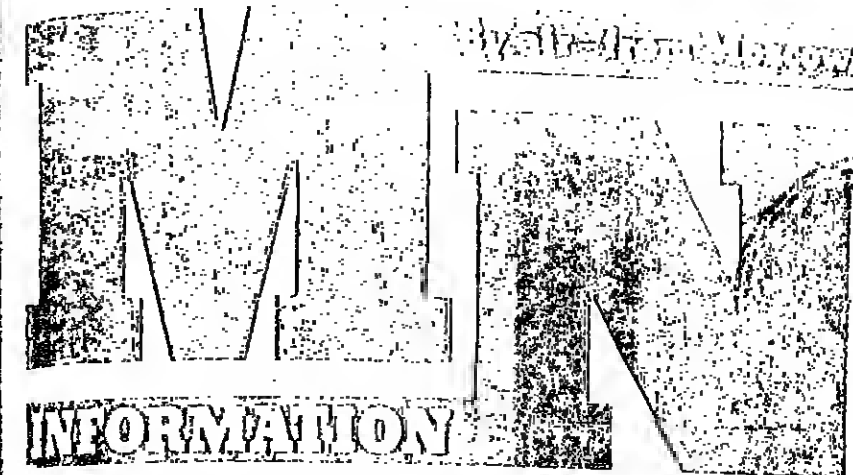
Not everyone can boast of such achievements but every resident of Estonia has the opportunity to go in for athletics, including running. The republic's sports calendar features "Olympic running" and a series of events around lakes Harku, Maarud and Viikandi. Very popular now is the mass running event which was attended by the Finnish guests.

The organizers offered the participants three races of 5, 10 and 21 kilometres each.

Alexander KHARCHENKO



Mass running event just started off.



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## Statement by peace activists of socialist nations

A meeting was recently held in Moscow by members of peace organizations from socialist countries.

The participants adopted a statement supporting the UN and the World Peace Council to hold a regional conference in 1985 in the city of Accra, for disarmament from 24 to 31 October. The "day of massive anti-war activities" part of the Week, the participants, will demonstrate the popular nature of the peace in socialist countries and the total support for the policies of their parties

and states which are exerting all efforts to save mankind from the threat of nuclear war, curb the arms race and safeguard peace on this planet.

The statement confirms the idea to continue various activities during the Week in support for demands by broad sections of peace-loving public advocating an end to the deployment in Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles, the withdrawal of those already stationed, and against building up of US military, particularly nuclear, presence in other regions of the planet.

## Briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Centre

The Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has today briefed for Soviet and foreign journalists concerning the USSR's position on the arms race and reducing armaments.

The First Deputy Chief of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs, G. G. Lukin, who addressed the journalists, noted that the American administration continued to take steps so as to invalidate and back the process of arms reductions and reductions. Vast sums had been taken as under the guise of achieving disarmament, but in reality it continued to develop its own misdeeds on other side.

The Soviet representatives described as blatant political deception a "report" recently published in the United States. It repeats for the umpteenth time the already threadbare allegations refuted long ago that it is not the United States, but the Soviet Union that violates their commitments.

He pointed out that the real actions of the American administration did not tally with statements made by the American leaders about their desire for peace, and for paving the way to constructive relations with the Soviet Union. An actual desire for peace requires corresponding policies which would be both responsible and honest.

## TUVA CELEBRATING ANNIVERSARY

These days Moscow is playing host to the Tuva Autonomous SSR literature and art, to mark the 40th anniversary of its voluntary accession to the USSR.

Tuva, lying in Eastern Siberia, has remarkable mountains and steppes, reverberating rivers and lakes, the large and modern towns and settlements. Its area of 170.5 thousand square kilometres is enough to accommodate Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland put together.

Not so long ago the main occupation of the people of Tuva were hunting and primitive cattle-breeding. Industry was non-existent. The Arals (the local word for passants) lived in tents or chum-houses.

Today Tuva is known as the producer of coal, asbestos, cobalt, mercury, zinc, copper, molybdenum, rare metals, iron ores, common salt, construction materials, etc.

The republic has developed its extraction, energy, coal mining, ferrous, light, meat, dairy and food industries and civil engineering. Road, air and river transport is also well developed.

Yet cattle-breeding remains the leading branch of the farming industry, making the republic a major producer of meat, milk and wool.

The Tuva alphabet and writing were developed with the help of Russian teachers in 1930. Therefore it is very impressive

## Round the Soviet Union

● TESTS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED AT A COMPRESSOR STATION IN YELETS ALONG THE URENGOI-CENTRE-1 GAS PIPELINE. The more than three thousand kilometres of underground steel line will have twenty similar stations.

● THE EIGHTH POWER UNIT AT THE SAVANSKAYA HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT, UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN SIBERIA, HAS BEEN PUT UNDER COMMERCIAL LOAD. With the commissioning of the ninth and tenth power units by the end of

the current five-year plan (1985) the capacity of the station on the Yenisei River will reach the designed 6,400 megawatts.

● THE CRATER OF THE BEZYMANNY VOLCANO IN THE KAMCHATKA PENINSULA HAS COME ALIVE FOR A SECOND TIME THIS YEAR. The eruption was preceded by a force 4 earthquake. In the town of Kiyuchi and its surroundings ash fell from the sky and volcanic dust covered the roofs of the houses, streets and neighbouring fields. Researchers of the Volcanology Institute, who engaged in aerial photography in the region, managed to take rare photos of the phenomenon. Teams of researchers are headed for the volcano.

## Appeal by American participants in the Volga cruise

New York. A group of eighty Americans, who have just returned from the Soviet Union, appealed to the Reagan administration to accept the Soviet Union's proposal on immediate freezing of nuclear arms on both sides, renunciation of the "dual war" plans and concluding an agreement with the Soviet Union which would serve as a reliable barrier to nuclear disaster. The American petitioners took part in a Peace Voyage on the Volga River.

We have returned from the voyage being profoundly convinced that the Soviet people sincerely desire peace and friendship between the USSR and the United States, they wrote in a declaration published in "The New York Times". From what we have heard and seen, we have concluded that the Soviet Union is a powerful country which is committed to peace. Talking to both the ordinary people and Soviet leaders, we reached a mutual understanding that both countries can derive benefits by strengthening friendship and development of trade. Acting together, we will be able to turn to advantage all those resources which are now being wasted on destructive armaments, make them serve useful purposes in the two countries in the sphere of new housing, better health services, education and culture and use them to assist poorer countries.

The United States must stop its attempts to influence the domestic and foreign policies of the USSR and to impose any preconditions for holding talks to reach agreements with that country. This is the only way to avoid mutual annihilation, the declaration states.

## 210 km long human chain

Bonn. 210 kilometres — such is the distance between Hasselbach — where the US military are preparing, with the approval of West German authorities, to station cruise missiles in addition to the Pershing-2s already

(Continued on page 2)



● Tuva amateur artists performing in Moscow.



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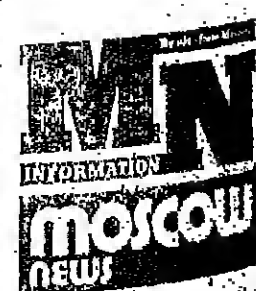
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## Nicaraguan leaders condemn American policy

Managua, The Reagan administration is waging a criminal war against the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, said members of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, Coordinator of the Ruling Council of the Government of National Reconstruction Daniel Ortega. Addressing thousands of working people who attended a rally here, he urged that the crash of a CIA plane with American pilots on land in El Salvador is another piece of evidence bearing out the American military intervention into the affairs of Central America.

## 'OPERATION IRON FIST'

Beirut. The Israeli military has stepped up mass repression against civilians in southern Lebanon. Under the pretext of "wrecking elements sympathetic to the guerrillas", the occupiers are making mass arrests and burning houses. The campaign of terror is code-named "Operation Iron Fist", and, according to the Israeli "Me'ariv" paper, aims to ensure an "unshakable new order".

## France, NATO's reliable prop

Paris. Speaking at a ceremony dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the creation of the French strategic air force, the French Defense Minister Charles Hernu said that France intended to remain as a priority the development of its nuclear forces. Despite the "austerity measures", he said, our nuclear forces will be further improved and enjoy

used way back by Hitler fascists, hides the aggressor's desire to stifle the liberation struggle of the Lebanese people and consolidate in the south of the country either an occupation regime or the rule of puppet obedient in Israel. Divulging Tel Aviv's gangster strategy, the Israeli radio reported that conditions should be created in southern Lebanon weakening the local people's resistance to the "authorities".

priority in our military budget. The minister stressed that France remained a member of the Atlantic alliance, adding that next year on the average it would spend for military purposes more than any other NATO countries. Our allies fully realize that France is one of the reliable props in their military policies, he added to the minister.

## Willy Brandt: US, IMF impoverish Latin America

Mexico City. The terms on which the IMF and the United States are granting loans to the Latin American countries undermine their economies, impoverish them and lead to further increases in the foreign debt of the countries in the region, the Chairman of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, said.

As a result of Washington's protectionist policy, the Latin American countries are in effect financing the American budgetary deficit caused by excessive military spending. The United States speaks much about economic aid to developing countries, said W. Brandt. In fact, Latin America is playing the



Clear off I see! worship two thbats at a time.  
Drawing by Konstantin Ryboiko

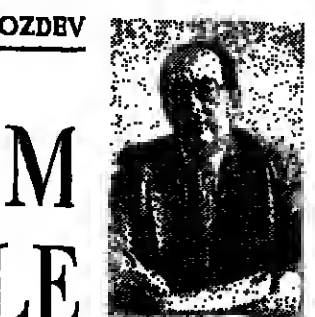
## Jacques Abochar pleads guilty

Kabul. In Kabul, an open session of a special revolutionary court has been held to judge the case of the French citizen Jacques Abochar.

On September 17, 1984, correspondent for the French tele-

vision network Antenne-2 J. Abochar crossed into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistan with an armed gang who travelled in two automobiles.

During the trial, J. Abochar pleaded guilty to the charges of illegally crossing the border and aiding and abetting the counterrevolutionaries.



Yuri GROZDEV

## TERRORISM INADMISSIBLE

The Soviet Union has launched an initiative at the UN which can be crucial in improving the international situation. It proposed including in the agenda of the current 39th Session of the General Assembly the "inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other sovereign states" and stressed the importance and urgency of this proposal.

In his letter to the UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar Andrei Gromyko pointed out, in this respect, that some states bent on gaining military superiority and wedded to the policy of state terrorism are increasingly resorting to actions aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other states, including the use of arms.

The USA is the main exponent of such tactics, which became rather glaring during Pentagon's gangster invasion in October, 1983, of the tiny island state of Grenada. What was the reason for that? The Reagan administration simply did not like the policy of non-alignment conducted by the Maurice Bishop government and its implementation of profound social changes. Other example is the undeclared war being waged by CIA hirelings against Nicaragua and the Washington-mounted military, economic and political siege at that nation. The reason? The USA is against Menegu's independent foreign policy and social changes based on genuine democracy and justice. The Reagan administration is guided by the same purely mercenary imperialist considerations in aiding, by whatever means, its puppets in El Salvador to conduct genocidal war against their own people. Significantly, this policy of state terrorism has its own interesting history.

Incidentally, many observers in the USA itself emphasize the "striking consistency" of US po-

the unceasing armed provocations by external forces against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Such policies and actions, which violate elementary international norms of conduct, ethics and morality, are especially dangerous in this nuclear age as they have pernicious effects not only on the freedom of peoples, but on their very existence, too. This is particularly so when the USA, for instance, is addicted to eridically "globalizing" any of its aggressive violence against sovereign nations as "East-West confrontation" or "drive against Communist expansion", etc. The Soviet Union is convinced that for peace to prevail no ideological differences should be introduced into interstate relations, and that they should be based on strict compliance with the UN Charter and generally recognized principles and norms of conflict in world politics.

The Soviet initiative, which urges the UN to condemn the policy and practice of state terrorism, is winning worldwide approval. The time has come for the UN to call on all states to respect and unconditionally observe the rights of peoples to freely choose, without outside interference, their socio-political system and carry on their social and economic programmes in line with their own goals and needs. This would be an appreciable contribution to creating political guarantees for peoples, strengthening the security of individual states and building up world society in general.

## Serious concern

New York. Serious concern with the build-up by the United States and its allies of the nuclear arsenal in the Pacific, southern Japan, is expressed in a report, Strengthening of Security and Cooperation in the Middle East, by the UN Secretary-General distributed at the Headquarters. The report also sums up the concerns of governments on this point. It is pointed out that the aggression of the United States in this strategically important area in the Pacific has consequences for international peace. The provision of nuclear weapons to Japan in the Halakki Conference in the Act that security in Europe is closely linked with security in the Mediterranean remains completely valid to this day, the report.

## Asia in West German foreign policies

Bonn. During the Bundestag (West German Parliament) talks with the leadership of the Chinese People's Republic Chancellor H. Kohl said that in recent visit to China and Japan, Indonesia and India, he confirmed the intention of the Federal government to give Asia an important place in its foreign policy.

China was currently opening its doors to the outside world, said, adding that it must carry out modernization and international process of economic and technological development. In order to achieve this, China needed political freedom, he said, adding that it must carry out modernization and international process of economic and technological development.

There were people who criticized my visit as a mere diplomatic tour. It is absolutely not, however, that economic cooperation between China and the country like the Federal Republic is of great political significance, he declared.

## 210 km long human chain

(Continued from page 1) in the country — and Duisburg industrial city swept by the employment unprecedented in West Germany.

Thousands upon thousands of local peace activists gathered their arms in a human chain between the two points of passage by the Bundeswehr supply depot in picture-postcard landscape (where the Rhine and the sea meet) where the complex of defense ministry to Bonn Defence Ministry to Bonn — down to the ground level headquarters — along the chemical works in the town of Leverkusen in the Rhine-Ruhr, and passed close to the Rhine, military government.

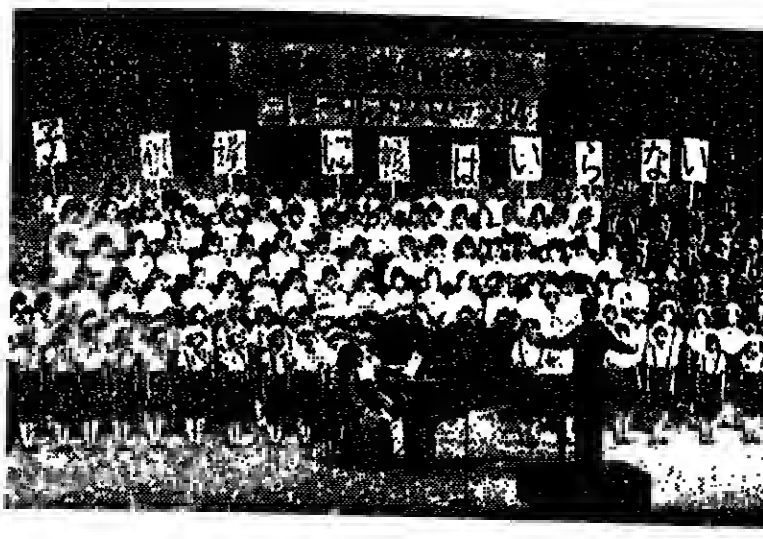
The human chain was led by a direct and experienced peace activist, who had been arrested and imprisoned for his role in the peace movement. The chain was a symbol of the growing peace movement in Germany and across Europe.

MAN INFORMATION No. 83, 1984

## PEOPLE

On more Japanese go the drive against military collaboration between Washington and Tokyo, dangerous to peace and international law, the Japanese government has decided to take a striking step of protest against the nuclear war threat a vast audience of 200 persons and children performed on a stage at Tokyo's National Centre. The event was sponsored by the "Japanese Students Against Nuclear Arms".

Main Japan Press-TASS



## West Germany boosts navy

Bonn. At a ceremony at Wilhelmshaven, the West German Navy took delivery of the "Cologne" frigate, rounding off a large programme of furnishing the Navy with project "F-122" new warships. Under the programme six similar frigates were built at the cost of 2,000 million marks. For the first time the West German Navy now has a whole squadron of advanced combat ships with helicopters and the latest missiles.

## BENJAMIN SPOCK'S MAIN AIM

Washington. My main aim is not to allow the annihilation of mankind, says the well-known pediatricist and peace campaigner Benjamin Spock. A few days ago he was detained outside the White House for taking part in a protest demonstration against the military escalation of the Reagan administration. When the "guards of law and order" were taking him to a police van, the 81-year-old doctor said, he was engaged by the policy of war carried out by the US Government. He was released in a few hours' time, after paying a fine for "disturbing peace". Benjamin Spock has now set off on a tour of the United States, making stops at various places and stressing the need to combat the threat of nuclear war.

## Argentina and Chile strike accord

Buenos Aires. Argentine and Chile have agreed, with Vatican mediation, to settle their dispute in the Beagle Channel. This is a serious step towards ending a long-standing conflict resulting from mutual claims to several small islands in the Beagle Channel. The two countries have been at odds for centuries over the area, which took a terrible toll at the talks. The two sides have agreed that Argentina takes possession of the offshore area, while the Pacific area, with the dividing line between them running along the Cape Horn meridian.

## SECRET TESTS ON THE AMAZON

Brasilia. Evading Brazilian and American chemical tests, the Pentagon has secretly tested a large forest in the Amazon for secret agents of toxic agents, said a report from the Brazilian ecological organization, "The Green Movement". The report was handed over to the relevant authorities in the United States. The report indicates that the Pentagon has been testing the Amazon for secret agents of toxic agents, which the Pentagon used in Vietnam.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### 'ADJUNCTS' OF U.S. MILITARY-ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

In mounting military economic construction in several developing nations, writes N. Kurnysov in PRAVDA, Washington is surreptitiously laying out them militarization of economic life and creation of vast spots of military production. In Washington's strategic plans these areas are given the role of peculiar foreign adjuncts of the US military economic potential. Besides, by thus dispersing the supply bases of its armed forces, Pentagon hopes, after unleashing a global military conflict, to cushion and even deflect retaliatory strikes from its economic heart. The situation and development in third world countries of economic sectors directly tied to the US military industrial complex simultaneously opens for American diplomacy the work of setting up military-political groupings in various regions.

### PENTAGON'S 'ASIAN MISSILES'

France-Press news agency has quoted various press reports as saying that Washington intends to spend 500 million dollars on the construction of Diego Garcia at a launching site for medium-range and international missiles. It is clear at whom the missiles will be targeted, but what about the term? asks Dmitry Vozny in the NEV TIMES journal. Where will they fly from Diego Garcia? It turns out that the Pentagon sees the island as an ideal spot for triggering its missiles of facilities in South West Asia and South East Asia and in Africa, i.e., regions where tensions are already high due to local conflicts. It is evident that if the Pentagon overhauls its new plan, the danger of such conflicts growing into nuclear war could significantly increase.

This primarily threatens the much suffering and turbulent South West Asia. The fact is that the vast and densely populated region between the Mediterranean and the Arabian seas is important for the imperialists not only because of its abundant oil. Paraphrasing Churchill one could say that they want to create a "vulnerable underbelly" close to the Soviet southern borders, the weekly points out.

### FREEDOM OF PROVOCATION?

Commenting on a vicious campaign mounted in France concerning French journalist Jacques Abochar, captured in Afghanistan, Yuri Rozhnov writes the following in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. What is Paris most concerned about — freedom of information or freedom of provocation against Afghanistan? Since when has "freedom of information" presupposed notions punishable in any country? The severely crossing the border of a sovereign state, gathering intelligence and aiding anti-government "battles". How would the French authorities react if they knew foreign citizens, one after another, illegally, and, on top of that, in collusion with armed terrorists, infiltrated French territory under the pretext of fulfilling their "information duty"?

Afghanistan is a sovereign nation like France, and those disregarding this fact should also be prepared, in the future, to bear full responsibility for anti-Afghan provocations. As for the notion of freedom of information, which Abochar's lawyers want to capitalize on, it has absolutely nothing to do with this man's adventure, no matter the attempts of Paris to prove the opposite, the paper points out.

### WHY IS DUARTE READY FOR DIALOGUE?

Examining the reasons which forced the Salvadoran president to suddenly favour the La Palma dialogue with the insurgents, Stanislav Kondroshov writes in IZVESTIA. For four years Duarte's mastery in Washington spoke the language of military threats in Central America. But now they urgently need, of course, a semblance of "peaceful policy". The US presidential elections are only a few days away, and the most voters are early discontented with US policy in Central America. They fear the possibility of direct American intervention in Nicaragua and stepped-up military aid to El Salvador. If Reagan is reelected most Americans are opposed to this, the paper points out. This menacing prospect, therefore, had to be made less obvious, using a Washington-blessed "peaceful initiative" from Duarte.

### FACTS AND EVENTS

① An official spokesman for the Indian Government has said that India has completely closed its land border with Pakistan. Addressing journalists, he said that the railway links between the two countries have been suspended, and that border check posts have been closed down. The Indian Embassy in Islamabad has been instructed not to grant entry visas to India until special notice. These measures are temporary, the spokesman added.

② During the last presidential elections Ronald Reagan promised liquidating the deficit in the US budget by 1983. Contrary to this, in 1983 the deficit reached the enormous sum of 200,000 million dollars.

### Enterprising film star

A short while ago, a small shop opened in the resort town of Saint-Tropez to sell sketches, cosmetics, old photographs, and other personal belongings of the film star Brigitte Bardot. Here you can also buy videocassettes of any film in which she has played. It only remains to add that the owner of the shop is Brigitte herself.

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# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## ANATOLY PAPANOV



It was October 1942. The oldest Soviet theatrical college — the Luchersky State Institute of Dramatic Art — was holding entrance exams at the actors' department. One of the aspirants was a lean fellow in uniform and supported by a walking stick. He was 20-year-old Anatoly Papanov who, after being severely wounded, was considered unfit by doctors for active service. This way began the career of one of the most popular Soviet cinema and theatre actors, Anatoly Papanov, the leading actor with the Moscow State Theatre.

For nearly 40 years with the company, Papanov has played about 80 parts of both contemporary and classical characters.

The profession of a theatrical actor has its own peculiarities and it is not easy to master them. Sincerity is a serious and exceptionally important quality for an actor and those who are interested in the past: narrow-mindedness, hypocrisy, cynicism, and indifference. It is up to the actor's professional skill and talent to make a theatrical play effective, make the message hit its target. Responsibility is immense. A theatrical actor should possess a rare talent. It also took Papanov long to cope with the peculiarities of his profession. He acquired much from veteran actors of the State Theatre, the rest came through

long years of hard work and by studying the brilliant satirical works of Gogol and Mayakovsky.

Cinema has also left its mark on Papanov as "his own man". He has acted in more than 75 films. Moreover, it was cinema which had an important role to play in his career, offering Papanov the famous comedy and satire actor, an opportunity to show his skills in a new and quite unexpected genre. In Alexander Solzhenitsyn's film, "The Living and the Dead", based on a novel by Konstantin Simonov, Papanov played the role of a high-ranking commander, whose life was complex and dramatic — General Fyodor Serpilin. It marked one of the creative heights in Papanov's career.

Konstantin Simonov who highly appreciated the actor's performance then wrote the following: "It so happened that Papanov played the role before I finished my book. His performance was so brilliant that when I was finishing the novel I imagined Serpilin just like the one acted by Papanov".

It would have been so easy a task to surrender so deeply the image of Serpilin were it not for Papanov's own experience at the front. At the age of 19 he learnt what war is: it is something impossible to forget, it leaves an indelible scar to the heart of everyone who lived through it. This memory helped the actor to cope with the role.

"It was the total torments that determined once and for all the moral values of my generation," says Papanov. "Even today my wartime biography serves as a touchstone to my work and activities."

On stage and on screen Papanov has played quite a few parts — ranging from purely comic and sharply grotesque to lyrical and tragic. In every one of these he was strikingly his own self. What is typical about him is his being effortlessly recognizable.

Many spectators write letters to Papanov discussing with him the problems of his characters as if they were his own, not slightly doubting that these problems move the actor as well. "There is the need to move the audience without repeating well-known truths about what is bad and what is good," says Papanov. "After all art becomes genuine, when the joys and sorrows of the actors acquire a new dimension — a dimension of art — this is when the life of a hero is identified with the lives of thousands of people."

Natalya KUROVA

## ART IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

The executive council of the UNESCO International Association of Art Painting, Sculpture and Graphic Art which has finished its work in the capital of Azerbaijan Baku, urged artists to perform their lofty duty to their time — help with their art in the struggle for the triumph of life, intellect and justice.

The participants discussed a wide range of issues connected with the activities of the organization which unites artists from 80 nations.

Today, when the very existence of our civilization is under threat, stresses their appeal to the world's cultural figures, the efforts of everyone irrespective of his political views and convictions should be directed at the solution of the prime goal — the triumph of peace and progress.



The picture was taken by press photographer Anatoly Makarov at a concert given by the guitarist Ivo Suzuki at the Olympic Village in Moscow. This is not his first visit to the USSR. Every time he comes with a new programme. This year he performed "Impromptu", "Gevoit", and "Verifications" composed by A. Ivo Kramshot and published in Japan.

## Soviet films in New York

To learn more about the Soviet Union, its culture, and its history — such is the task which is set by the organizers of a showing of Soviet films in a number of higher educational establishments in New York. The teachers at the Hofstra and Adelphi Universities jointly with the Russian Book Club from the United Nations have included in the showing such well-known films as "The Forty-First", by film director Grigory Chukhrai, the screen version of the Maxim Gorky's novel, "Vsesa Zheleznyaya", by film director Glib Pavlov, and films dedicated to the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against the Hitlerite invaders in the years of the Great Patriotic War, as well as works of film makers about the war life of the Soviet people.

## Translator wins Hvlezdoslav Prize

A welcome news has been received in Moscow from the Soviet translator, N. S. Orzagh, who has been awarded the Hvlezdoslav Prize. This award is annually given to the best foreign translator of Soviet literature.

Shulgina's works, which first appeared in the USSR, the first novel in the trilogy, "The Masters" by the Vincent S. Orzagh, a large number of reviews and articles of literary critique.

This epic, "The Masters" and "The Ceramics" and "The Ceramics" deals with the subject of the Slovak national uprising during World War II. Although it is no monumental battle scene, it is a story of war.

# BUSINESS

## Diversified cooperation with Rauma-Repola

Of late, Rauma-Repola of Finland has been paying considerable attention to the development of mutually advantageous business ties with Soviet organizations. Antti Poika, the Director-General of this versatile concern, said: "This is a chance, time and foremost, joint projects of machines and equipment for lumbering and sawworking. Some of them are sent for the wood-pulp and paper industry. Rauma-Repola and Soviet specialists have designed a timber tractor on the basis of a Soviet agricultural

machine. The new model has already been tested.

Interesting joint ventures are being undertaken in the area of wood pulp and paper industry, said Antti Poika. These are, in particular, the fourth phase of the Sveigorsk Wood-Pulp and Paper Combining modernization of the Vyborg Combining, and construction of a major wood-pulp and paper complex in the Voig area, as well as the manufacture in the Soviet Union of roxycellulose from the timber of deciduous trees.

Apart from these, ten other



Soviet and Japanese specialists work hard in hand at the Moscow Leningrad Komsovol Automobile Works. They are adjusting a new machine tool made by the Japanese firm of Urova which will soon put into operation at a tool-making and stamping shop. This numerically controlled machine of the processing centre type is accurate and easy to operate.

## Orders for Hungarian builders

Hungarian enterprises often receive orders for the turn-key construction of industrial projects in the Soviet Union, as well as for their participation in the modernization. After a successful meeting of the head committee of the Soviet Chemical Association in May, in the Soviet Union, and a factory in Tbilisi now orders for the construction of a new factory in the Soviet Union have been taken by the well-known

1st May clothes factory in Budapest. Coming next is reconstruction of two clothing factories in Cherkassy and another one in Tbilisi.

Taking part in the construction of two Soviet chemical factories is the firm of Vsepyazov from Salgotarjan. The set of equipment for 25 television repair workshops will be supplied by the industrial cooperative, Hiredselechoke.

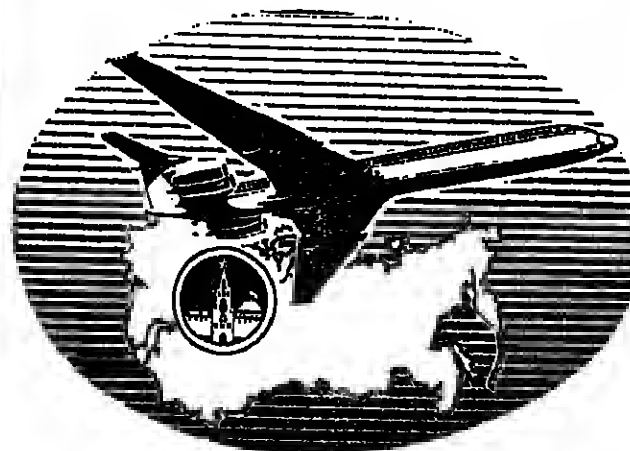
projects in shipbuilding and equipment for offshore operations are under discussion.

The Soviet Union is a major partner to Rauma-Repola, Poika points out. He said the USSR buys machines and equipment for lumbering, for wood-working and for the wood-pulp and paper industries. It buys special ships and other technologies as well. In turn, Rauma-Repola imports from the USSR considerable amounts of timber, energy fuels and other raw materials. In Finland, concern is the biggest buyer of Soviet machine tools and other equipment not only to meet local demand but also for sale in other countries in Rauma-Repola systems.

Rauma-Repola's Director-General recalled that in the years of cooperation with the Soviet Union, his concern has built for the Soviet Union nearly a thousand ships for different applications, including those for the Arctic seas. There are also a number of drilling ships and platforms for offshore oil and gas exploration.

Rauma-Repola manufactured prefabricated houses for 26 settlements during construction of the Urengoi-Uzhgorod pipeline for gas export to Western Europe.

## TRANSIT VIA THE USSR



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Soviet Airlines

## GOODS FOR ALL

Footwear, yarn, leather goods, sports jackets and lots of other items were displayed by the Brazilian trading firm, Comexport, at the International Trade Centre.

Comexport, Brazil's biggest company dealing in consumer goods, exhibited items manufactured by 80 Brazilian firms. Arthur Gidulski, the firm's president, says:

"We have been on the Soviet market since 1973. Today our major exports to the USSR are raw materials for the textile industry, and also clothes and footwear. From the USSR we buy products for the chemical

industry, including ammonia, both for Brazil and for sale to other countries. Our trade with the USSR is conducted on a balanced basis. Since 1978 our firm has held annual shows of its goods in Moscow, and this November we will attend a national Brazilian show, also to be held at the International Trade Centre."

The Soviet Union is one of our major trading partners and we would like to sell more Brazilian products here, be pointed out.

## Polish ships for Soviet customers

A whole flotilla of special ships will come to the USSR from Poland. The A. Vyski shipyard in Szczecin will build 25 modernized ships designed for bringing water to offshore platforms as well as various materials needed for the life and work of oilmen in the sea. The Vistula shipyards in Gdansk will build several ships for research on the shelf. Recently it gave over to Soviet customers another passenger catamaran which will operate on the Black Sea.

## Contacts and contracts

● An exhibition has opened in Padua, Italy, organized by Italian firms Electromotor and Videoround jointly with Soviet foreign trade organizations. Electromotor sells in Italy Soviet TV tubes, TV sets, cameras and household appliances.

## MUTUAL VISITS

In October, Moscow has been visited, at the invitation of the Union of the Soviet Friendship Societies, by a delegation of French tourists headed by Gerard Jouquet, member of the Presidential Council of the French-Union of Friendship Societies. The delegation includes 370 travellers from 25 French cities. At the same time, a similar representative group has set off on a tour of France from Moscow. The French guests have visited Leningrad, Volgograd, Rostov-on-Don, and a number of other cities in the Russian Federation with the people of which

## Intourist news

they have been maintaining traditional links. Discussions have taken place on different problems and ways have been outlined for further development of bilateral friendly contacts. Portals of friendship have taken place of the enterprises which are the primary cells of the USSR-France Society and exhibitions have opened. The French guests have visited Leningrad, Volgograd, Rostov-on-Don, and a number of other cities in the Russian Federation with the people of which

## Saved masterpieces from Dresden

On June 3, 1956, Dresden's masterpieces of world art returned home.

That day was the happiest people on earth, said director of the Dresden picture gallery Annaliese Mayer-Meintzel. We are grateful to the Soviet people who helped save and preserve these canvases. We also thank them because for many years hence people can enjoy and admire these works of art.

A total of 30 canvases from the Gallery of Old Masters can be seen at the exhibition "Saved Masterpieces of World Art From Dresden" now open at Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow. They include portraits by Pinturicchio, Durer, Velazquez, Poussin, Rivera, Watteau, Biotto. There is also a 16th-century diamond set from the Saxon Royal treasury, now

belonging to the Grunes Gewölbe Museum.

In 1945, 750 canvases were saved from destruction by the Soviet Army. In the out-of-town royal palace, Pillnitz, the pictures were given "first aid", then they were sent to Moscow for further restoration which lasted 10 years. In 1955, following the decision of the Soviet Government the collection was returned to the people of the GDR. Before that the paintings were mounted at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. Some 1,200 thousand people visited the exhibition which lasted several months. In 1975 Soviet people again saw the gallery's masterpieces. This is its third visit.

The exhibition is being shown for the third time and will last till the end of November, then it will move to Leningrad.



Biotto. "A New Marketplace to Dresden". ● Titian. "A Portrait of a Lady in White".

## FACTS and EVENTS

Film festivals. The 33rd International Film Festival has opened in Mannheim (West Germany). The film "Family Secrets" (director Volery Akhmedov) is representing the Soviet cinema in the main competition. The contest "Films of the Third World Countries", and International show of TV films as well as children's films will be held at part of the Mannheim festival.

Concerts. Music dealing from Peter the Great can be heard again at the Big Hall of the Menshikov Palace in Leningrad. The hall is one of those restored in this, the city's youngest, museum. The exhibits there trace the culture of Russian society at the beginning of the 19th century.

## WHAT'S ON!

October 23-26

### THEATRES

Kremlino Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 23 — A concert. Bolshoi Theatre. Performance: 24 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 23 — Tchelkovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 24 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet). 25 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera). 26 — Glioka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — An evening of the Russian romance. Performs Vladimir Mironov. 24 — Khramnikov, "Dorotha" (opera). 26 — Balasanyan, "Shakuntala" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Kareyev, "The Flery Gascon". 25 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 26 — Strauss, "Long Live the Walls".

### FILMS

Very Important Person (Gorky Film Studio, USSR). A comedy about a chair.

men of a backward culture. About close relationship of Canada and American industrial circles that try to make profit out of the expense of Soviet Union.

Exhibition Hall (11 Tsvetny Blvd.). Metro Kolkoskaya. Timiryazev Biology Museum (15 Malyaya Gruzinskaya St.). About 500 cards of different sizes and forms are on display, except Monday 11.12. Daily, except Monday and Tuesday, noon to 5 p.m. Metro Kolkoskaya.

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### CONCERT HALLS

Luzhskiy Stadium. Small Orchestra (Luzhskiy). 25, 26 — Concerts by performers from the Autonomous Republic, Kazan and the Kazan and Lights of Kazan pop groups. Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Pushkinskaya St.). 24-26 — "Melody and Rhythms of Cypriot". Kazan Philharmonic Orchestra. The Roman Trio. Rade and Kazan Vocalists, the Dzhang Kazan song ensemble.

### SPORTS

Chess. House of Culture (1 Pushkinskaya St.). 24 and 26. World title match. Kazan Karov (USSR) vs Karov (USSR). 5 p.m.

The 17th and 18th games are scheduled for Wednesday and Friday.

Football. Dynamo Stadium. 24 — Euro Cup Winners Cup. Moscow (USSR) vs Hamburg (FRG). 7 p.m.

Badminton. Dynamo Sports Gym (Luzhskiy St.). 24 — International tournament.

Water polo. Olympiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 24-26 — USSR Championship. 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m. (daily).

Racing. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 24 and 26. Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

Weather. Mostly cloudy, some showers. Wind W changing to NW, 5-10 mps. +2° to 7° at night, +4° to 11° during the day. Around zero to the night of October 26, +3° to 6° in the day.

meal for the "Literaturnaya Rossiya" prize. Taking part will be teams from nine countries.

Ice hockey. Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.). 23 — Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs Chayabinsk Traktor. 6 p.m. Palace of Sport (Luzhskiy). 23 — Moscow Dynamo vs Izhevsk Izhetal. 6.45 p.m.

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## New impetus for expanding trade

An intergovernmental protocol on trade has been signed in Rabat between the USSR and Morocco under which the Soviet Union will buy citrus fruits, raw silk and cork wares, fabrics, garments and knitwear, non-ferrous metal ore concentrates and other goods from Morocco. The USSR will also sell to Morocco oil, saw timber, glass, chemicals, machines, equipment and medicines.

Another intergovernmental protocol was signed on the exchange of phosphate-based goods. Under it the Soviet Union will increase its purchases from Morocco of phosphate fertilizer, superphosphoric acid, and raw phosphates. Morocco will receive ammonia, nitric and potassium fertilizer and other products from the USSR.

Both documents cover the period between 1985 and 1990 and call for increase in bilateral trade 2.5 times.

## Philately



## Jubilee stamps

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a five-kopek stamp to mark the 60th anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR and the formation of the Communist Party of Kirghizia. Another stamp also marks the 60th anniversary of the Moldavian SSR and the founding of its Communist Party.

